to an interpretation leading to practical methods of prevention or control." This caution in discussing possible implications of their findings is regrettable; additional data of a psychosocial kind might have added a useful breadth to this study; and suggested areas of illness behavior, health education, and family interaction that might have a bearing on prevention and control.

ALFRED H. KATZ

STANDARD METHODS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WATER AND WASTEWATER (12th ed.)—Prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association; American Water Works Association; and Water Pollution Control Federation. New York, N. Y.: American Public Health Association (1790 Broadway), 1965. 769 pp. Price, $15.

This volume, a revision and expansion of the 11th edition published in 1960, contains much new material, including new methods of examination, modifications of others, adaptation of some to use with saline waters, procedures for use in research, and color plates illustrating common algae with a key to their identification. Some material of the previous edition, now obsolete, has been deleted, but the net result is an increase of about 150 pages.

The coverage of the volume is comprehensive: chemical and physical examination of natural and treated waters and wastewater, treatment plant effluents and polluted waters, industrial wastewaters, sludge and bottom sediments; examination for radioactivity; bioassay methods for evaluation of toxicity of wastewaters, and so forth, to fish; bacteriological examinations of water for sanitary quality and for detection of iron and sulfur bacteria; and biologic examination of water, wastewater sludge, and bottom materials. This subject matter is divided into nine parts.

In addition to the clear and detailed descriptions of the various methods and procedures, certain other features of the text that should be mentioned are the considerable information contained in the introductions and general discussions preceding the parts and sections, the notes regarding the precision and accuracy of the methods, and the exhaustive bibliographies following the sections. A very detailed table of contents and index contribute much to the usefulness of the book.

M. H. MCCRADY

MANUAL FOR NUTRITION SURVEYS (2nd ed.)—Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1963. 327 pp. Price, $2.50.

An understanding of the local agricultural and food situation is necessary for interpretation of clinical, biochemical and dietary observations in a nutrition survey. A knowledge of the status of food technology and the economic capacity of a country is essential for realistic recommendations for correcting dietary deficiencies.

The experience gained from conducting nutrition surveys of population groups in 26 developing countries has enabled the Interdepartmental Committee on Nutrition for National Defense (ICNND) to revise, update, and expand its authoritative "Manual for Nutrition Surveys" by some 200 pages.

Such a manual is never finished. However, it makes possible the use of identical or similar observations and methods of measurement in nutrition surveys and so permits comparison of findings. It also facilitates the accumulation of large masses of data by which the meaning and usefulness of various approaches to studying the adequacy of human nutrition can be assessed.

This second edition includes the civilian population, with special attention to infants and preschool children, and pregnant and lactating women. Twenty-